

THE FARMER & GARDENER

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BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1837.

SPRING WHEAT.

We learn that several gentlemen in Virginia, seeded the Italian Spring Wheat the past season, and we should be glad to hear of the success of the experiments severally made. Could not some of the editors with whom we exchange in that state, do us the favor to make the inquiry and publish the information they may obtain in their papers?

— We have still a portion of the invoice of 140 bbls. to arrive to us undisposed of; but from the rapidity with which orders come to hand, we think it advisable that those who may desire to make the experiment of its culture, should take time by the forelock, as a day's delay may lose them the chance of a supply through our agency.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A SILK CULTURIST.

A gentleman residing on the eastern shore of this state, who has a farm of 100 acres, situate in a healthy part of Cecil county, possessing soil and exposure which render it well adapted to the mulberry culture, requests us to say, that he will let it, on highly favorable terms to any eastern agriculturist, who has a competent knowledge of the silk business, and will engage in it spiritedly, the owner to be interested therein. To a thrifty eastern farmer, this will afford a fine opportunity of engaging in this lucrative branch of rural industry under auspices which do not often present themselves. Besides the land requisite for a mulberry orchard, there is enough of arable land, which when subjected to yankee skill and management would doubtless yield a very handsome profit.

Letters, post paid, directed to the editor of this paper will be promptly referred to the proprietor of the farm, and meet with immediate attention.

THREE LARGE, VERY LARGE CALVES.

We were asked last Monday week by our friend of the Fountain Inn, Mr. George Beltzhoover, to accompany him to the Western Hay-scales to witness the weighing of three of his calves, and in that spirit of generous enthusiasm in the cause of the earth, which we trust will be the last feeling that departs from us, we accompanied him. Before we arrived, however, one of the calves mentioned below, had been weighed, viz: Hampton.

It may, perhaps, be well to mention the cause of this calf-weighing, and as the public have a right to know it, we shall take pleasure in narrating it. A gentleman, who does honor to the button he wears, a brave and generous tar, one whose courage in days past, we had the pleasure of witnessing—one to whom Baltimore, as much as to any other individual, if not more, owes her preservation—and who is now in the Revenue service of the United States, had been out to see the Herd of cattle, owned by, and at the farm of, Mr. George Beltzhoover. Here he saw several fine, very fine, nay, extraordinarily fine calves, of the Improved Durham Short-horn breed, and being struck with the fine appearance of one, he was induced to ask Mr. Beltzhoover's cow-herd, who by the bye, is a true artiste, what he thought she would weigh.

—“400 pounds,” answered her keeper, in as good Irish dialect as any gentleman might desire. “How old is she?” enquired he of the Naval Button. —“Five months some time this month.” —“And she weigh 400 pounds?” —“Yes sir, as I think.” —“I'll bet you a hat she does not,” says the officer. —“Done,” says the cow-herd, and so the bet was concluded without more ado. — Monday following was fixed upon as the day of test; and on that day instead of the calf whose weight was rendered a vexed question by the gallant son of war's want of faith, being brought in to the scales alone, Mr. Beltzhoover, to whom the cow-herd had communicated his bet, ordered him to bring in three of his oldest calves, in order that the weight of the trio might be accurately tested.

A few minutes before the contemplated hour of trial had arrived, we took a seat beside the gallant captain and our generous host of the Fountain Inn, and wended our way to the scene of peace-

ful controversy. Ere we had reached the destined point, the least of the calves had been weighed. We should, perhaps, reveal a secret of the prison house, which, was doubtless extorted through the combined fears and sense of candor of our good host of the Fountain. He stated that John, the familiar name by which our accomplished cow-herd—for accomplished let us call him, is designated by his employer, had departed from his usual rule of feeding the day before, and instead of two feedings, as was his wont, had given the calf three.

—This was a source of amusement as our vehicle rolled onward; but whether to forestall defeat, or from what other cause we know not, and will not therefore, venture upon a surmise, Mr. Beltzhoover advanced the opinion that he thought John would lose. This confession, proceeding as it did from a sincere heart, no doubt, encouraged the “Son of the Sea,” and he as in duty bound, was as sure of a victory as he was when he opened his “Six Gun Battery” upon the British in 1814, and drove them back in the midst of desolation from the theatre of their anti-glorious scene of glory.

But alas, how uncertain are all human calculations! Here was a most gallant and skilful Captain—one who had won from a city, a sword, as a token of its gratitude—from a state another as a memorial of her pride, that he was her son,—beaten—and beaten by whom?—by an Irish peasant, a man whose proudest aspirations had never tempted him to stray, in his most ambitious moments, beyond the economy of a stable or barn!—What a lesson this should teach those who aspire beyond the destiny which nature intended for them! If our gallant Captain had been called upon to martial a fleet, and lead it into the fight, he would most certainly, have reflected honor upon his calling; for there is none, who with more skill could have conceived a plan, or led his vessels into battle, with greater certainty of victory—glorious victory—but then, not content with moving in his appropriate sphere, he trusted to the universality of his genius, and lo! he met with a most sad and disastrous discomfiture; for the Irish man, with all his lack of mathematics, proved himself an “ugly customer”—and the hero of the “six gun battery” had to knock under

and acknowledge himself no judge of calf-flesh. But we must confess that his acknowledgment was made with a most courteous bearing, one which enhanced the prize to the victor, and made it more valuable than gold seven times purified.

But let us, in the language of one whom we loved while living for his learning, his uncompromising honor, his unflinching courage, and his noble daring, return from "circumlocutory discussion" to the object of this notice, from which we have been diverted by a train of thoughts which it would have been worse than treason to resist. We set out to record the weights of "three large, very large calves," and here it is, respectively set down. To begin first with

Nancy Thompson, calved in March last at Hampton, the farm of John Ridgely, Esq. presented by Resin D. Shepherd, Esq., a gentleman of means and of soul, to the late Henry Thompson, Esq. and by him to Mr. George Beltzhoover, who every body knows who loves a good dinner, or a good fellow. But what shall we say of Henry Thompson? Why, that he was a gentleman, a good citizen, a patriot, and a man, whose heart was in the right place. When we have said this, we think we have pronounced a more perfect eulogium than if we had written a volume. It was Henry Thompson who presented Nancy Thompson, to George Beltzhoover, and the simple fact, is, perhaps, the best pedigree that could be written of her, and the more especially, as she was, by his own request, named after his only daughter.

Nancy Thompson, then, being calved in March, is rising 5 months old: she weighed 527 lbs.

2d. Young Hamlet, was calved April 11th, 1837, and was consequently 4 months old on the 11th August last: he weighed 450 lbs.

3d. Hampton, was calved 4th May, 1837, and was consequently 3 months old on the 4th of August. Hampton weighed 380 lbs.

To say that these are *fine* calves, is to play the niggard with our praise, the which we are not disposed to do, for unto Caesar we will give the things that are Caesars, in despite of the criticism of Hypocrites, and the sneers of men, whose souls might be compressed into an ant's eye.—They are extraordinary calves, and demonstrate with a reasoning and logic, clearer than that of Locke, that American agriculturists stand in their own lights if they longer delay to improve our native breed with this thrice noble and generous stock—and here let us tell them that they are without alloy, except that which George Colling gave them—pure and unadulterate Improved Durham.

SPRING WHEAT.

A gentleman in Western New York, writes us under date of August 9, as follows:

"The Italian is a white chaff bearded wheat, and is sown early in the spring. Our crop of it this year is as fine looking as the earth ever bore. It is really a great delight to ride through our vicinity and view it."

Another in Shenandoah county, Va. under date August 23, says:

"I am so pleased with my success in raising spring wheat, that I have concluded to embrace the opportunity offered through you, of increasing the quantity of my seed.

"I got 1½ bushels of wheat weighing 62 lbs. to the bushel."

This gentleman sowed 5 lbs. of seed, consequently his yield was 18 to one sown.

The following notice we extract from the *Winchester Republican* of August 28th, and thanking its intelligent editor for the kind manner in which he has spoken of ourself, we commend his article to the attention of our readers:

SPRING WHEAT.

We do not recollect to have seen any account of the recent experiments with Italian or Spring Wheat, which has succeeded so well as that of Mr. David Hollingsworth, in this neighborhood. This gentleman sowed early in the Spring about seven-eighths of a bushel in about an acre of ground, which produced twenty or twenty-five bushels of handsome, well-filled grain, weighing from sixty to sixty-two pounds to the bushel, this being about the weight of the seed. The ground used was rocky and very badly prepared, so much so that Mr. H. was almost deterred from sowing—indeed, had he obtained ten or twelve bushels, the experiment would have succeeded beyond his expectations, so unfavorable were the circumstances under which the seed were committed to the ground.

The result of this experiment also proves that the Spring Wheat is not so apt to be affected by rust as the common—for while the wheat is the same and adjoining fields was somewhat blighted this was not at all injured although the ground was lower, the straw preserving its beautiful yellow color.

It has been doubted by many intelligent farmers whether this kind of wheat would branch well before coming to maturity. This has also been decided favorably; in the case in which we speak a single grain producing from ten to twelve stalks—an important result, as thereby much expense will be saved in seed.

From the success which has attended this and similar experiments, it cannot be doubted that a new era has arisen in the cultivation of this necessary of life, from which the greatest advantage are to result to the farming interest of this country. It has been the custom of our farmers, when their winter grain failed, to re-plough their fields in the Spring and plant oats, &c. Now, should it fail, they can make use of the Spring Wheat with a reasonable hope of raising a good crop of wheat as of other grain—indeed, we shall not be

surprised if it is made to supersede, in a great measure, the oat crop, it requiring no more labor.

Farmers who may wish to procure seed can do so by an early application to E. P. Roberts, Esq., editor of the *Farmer and Gardener*, Baltimore, who has been appointed agent for the sale of above 140 barrels. It will be cleansed with great care, put up in tight barrels, and sold in lots of one or more barrels, at \$3 50 per bushel, each barrel containing about three bushels and a half. From our knowledge of the ability of Mr. Roberts of judging in the matter of this kind, we will state that any person wishing to purchase seed wheat may depend upon its quality being precisely what it is stated by him to be.

Extraordinary Wheat.—Since the above was written, we have received the following communication from a friend.

Mr. Editor—Permit me, through the medium of your interesting paper, to introduce to the consideration of the public a most singular and prolific species of Spring Wheat. Two years ago, Mr. Jeremiah Bowling of this place received fifteen grains of this wheat from a distant part of the Union, which he sowed last Spring a year, the result of which was sufficient to induce him to save what he had reaped for seed for another year. Last Spring, after giving a small quantity to a few of his friends, he sowed what remained of the product of the fifteen grains, which produced, when gathered, a half bushel and a half peck—the half bushel weighed thirty-three pounds. Some persons may consider this yield almost incredible, but all surprise as to this point must cease, since it is known as an established fact, that more than forty stalks have sprung from one grain. The growth of this wheat is exceedingly luxuriant and rapid, and its blade and stalk are fully as strong and heavy as Rye or Barley. The grain is about twice the size of the common wheat, and is of a white and flinty nature. I am of the opinion, and I think every practical farmer will also be convinced, when he sees the peculiar energy of its growth, that it possesses in its nature a power which will always shield and defend it against the ravages of the fly—that greatest scourge which has ever visited our fair and fertile Valley. I hope that the attention of the farming community will be directed to this new species of wheat, for I conceive that no pains ought to be esteemed too great to restore to our country that abundant prosperity, for which our farmers now so patiently and so ardently labor.

AN OBSERVER.

[* The wheat here spoken of must be the *Barbary* wheat. We sowed this spring about half a gill of it, which we obtained through the kind offices of a friend, but not a single grain of it came up, owing we presume to its vegetative powers being destroyed by long exposure to dampness in its protracted voyage to this country. Without any exception it was the largest and best looking variety of wheat we ever beheld, which added no little to our mortification at its not vegetating.]

WORK FOR SEPTEMBER.

ON THE FARM.

It may not be amiss to remind the farmer, who may not have gotten out his small grain, that a just economy would point to his doing so at the earliest possible period; for he may rest assured that in nine times out of ten he will find his interest promoted by being in a situation to avail himself promptly of any favorable change in the markets that may occur, as opportunities frequently present themselves wherein even a few days make a material difference in the price of agricultural commodities. With this brief suggestion, we will proceed to the detail of those labors which are of urgent necessity.

Wheat.—Although it be too early to seed this grain, it is not too early to begin to flush up the ground and to make the other preliminary arrangements. Wherever clover-leys or grass-swards are to be turned in, the farmer should by all means, if the ground has not been previously dressed with them, provide himself with a light covering of lime, marl, or other calcareous matter, for it is a truth which cannot be controverted, that wheat thrives best on soils which have been thus dosed, and that they derive from such treatment increased ability to resist winter frosts.

Preparation of the seed.—No wheat however clean or beautiful should be sown without being soaked in a pickle of strong ley, brine, strong enough to float an egg, or lime water, and after being drained, should be rolled in powdered lime.

Quantity to the acre.—This is a vexed question, and one which every farmer takes the liberty of settling according to his own views of propriety. Amidst such diversity of opinion and practice, it is difficult to prescribe; but still we may approximate something like a proper quantity by comparing the practice of our own and other countries. Some persons in this country sow as small a quantity as 1 bushel to the acre, while others put in 5 and 6 pecks. In England, however, where the statute acre is of the same measure of our own, from two to three bushels to the acre are sown on an acre. If this large quantity be necessary there—if they derive good crops under such thick sowing, it strikes us as being obviously plain, that too little seed is often given to the earth in this country, where, from the intensity of our winters, and from the sudden alternations of the weather, much grain is thrown out of the ground. Should we not make an allowance for such casualties? We know that an opinion prevails, that owing to the inferiority of our lands to that of England, they will not bear as heavy seeding

as those of that country. On the other hand, it is a well ascertained fact that rich, warm and generous soils retain the plants better through the winter than poor lands, and we would here ask, should not an allowance be made on that account for the losses thus sustained on poor lands? If wheat stands thin on the ground, the vacant places are invariably filled with noxious weeds, whose room had better be occupied with wheat plants. Viewing the subject in these lights, with the aid of our best judgment, we have come to the conclusion, that *two bushels of seed* to the acre of winter wheat, is not too much, and that less than 6 or 7 pecks should never be sown.

By sowing too thin, the growth of weeds is encouraged to the great detriment of the growing crop and the loss of the owner. To guard against this, the English husbandman very properly fills up his ground with plants of wheat, increases its yield, and excludes the growth of weeds and grass.

Rye.—It is a custom with many good farmers to sow their rye even as early as August; with most to put it in during this month, while others defer it until October. The question of which is the best time, though often mooted, has never yet been settled. It perhaps, would be safest to get it in as early this month as possible, in order that the plants might have time to be well rooted before the rigor of winter sets in.

Quantity of seed.—We think that less than 6 pecks to the acre should not be sown.

Preparation of the seed.—Subject your seed to the same preparation as recommended for wheat.

Gathering of weeds.—Great benefit would result from a careful collection of all weeds, which should be put upon your manure heap and covered over. Weeds thus treated will make about one third their bulk of good manure when decomposed, and indeed if one cart load of good mould or earth were placed over every three loads of weeds, the proportion would be greater, as the exhalations from the latter while undergoing the process of decomposition, would become incorporated with the mould or earth, and make it as valuable as any other portion of your dung pile.

Pulling fodder and cutting tops.—These operations must be performed this month, and we need not tell you that the less the fodder and tops be subjected to the weather after being dry, the more valuable they will prove as provender for your stock.

Rag-weed.—If you have a field on which there is a full crop of this weed, have it cut down and

dry the weed for hay. As soon as dried stack it away, and sprinkle salt between each layer, in about the proportion of one peck to the ton.—This weed when thus cured makes a most acceptable and nutritious food for cattle and sheep, and greatly contributes towards the saving of more valuable provender.

Grasses.—During the early part of this month sow your Timothy, Burnet and Rye grass seed.

Quantity of seed.—Timothy, 1 peck to the acre: Burnet, from 16 to 20 quarts to the acre: Rye grass, 2 bushels to the acre.

Manure.—As manure is the farmer's gold-mine be careful in adding to, and economising yours. Gather all your early potato tops, weeds of every description, turf, loam, and indeed every kind of vegetable offal, let these be thrown into your hog pen, where they will not only contribute to the support of your swine, but the latter will prepare them for your dung pile, where, after undergoing the process of manipulation by your hogs, they should be placed once a week, taking the precaution of covering them carefully over with earth of some kind several inches deep. By attention to this, you will increase the quantity and quality of your manure to a great extent, and in like proportion add to your means of improving your soil the next year.

CHILD'S ARTICLE FOR SHARPENING RAZORS, &c.

I like a really good thing, and when I get hold of a genuine article, I enjoy it so much that I wish my friends the same pleasure. Now, he who likes a keen razor—and who in the name of wonder does not?—will step to Mr. J. GOULD'S, Market street, and obtain a box of Child's patent *pulvis*, for sharpening razors, &c. In recommending it, I must say that it is the only article of the kind, I have ever used, that completely fulfils the purposes for which it is made, and I hope the reader will not take my word for it, when a demonstration is so easy and productive of so much comfort.

Important Discovery in purifying Gold Sand.—Our Virginia, Carolina, and other gold mine proprietors, will probably like to know that the Gazette of Commerce of St Petersburg, has just published the results of important experiments made at the mines of Zlatoust, on the different methods of extraction, by washing, the amalgam and acids. Col. Anassoff of the corps of mining engineers, conceived the fortunate thought of melting the sands, to extract first, the iron on the belief that the grains of gold were chiefly mingled with the oxide of iron in the sands. The results are these: It is found the amalgam yielded eight times more gold than the washing; the moist way by acids ten times more, and the melting of 2500 puds of sand yield twenty-nine times more. These experiments are to be carried on upon a still greater scale throughout the line of Oural mountains.—*N. Y. Star.*

VALUE OF APPLES FOR STOCK.

The following facts, communicated to a late meeting of the Hartford County Temperance Society, are as interesting and important to the friends of agriculture as they are to the friends of temperance. We have long believed that cider, at the price it ordinarily is sold for in market, does not warrant the labor and expense attending it; and have doubted whether any, but the choicest, varieties of the apple, could be cultivated and disposed of in such a manner as to yield a profit. Previous experiments have satisfied us that apples are worth more for food than for cider; but we were not aware that the balance was so great in favor of the former. The facts, however, communicated by Mr. Clark show it to be so, and his well known character for integrity and intelligence is a sufficient guaranty for their correctness.

"Joel Clark, Esq. of East Granby in 1835, for the first time instituted an experiment for testing the value of apples for food for horses, and for fattening swine and bees. At this time he was altogether incredulous upon the subject. The result was conclusive proof to his own mind of their being decidedly beneficial. The present year he has pursued the same experiment with precisely the same results. Last year he slaughtered two hogs, which weighed a little over 400 lbs. This year he has slaughtered the same number, a smaller sized animal, one weighing 348 pounds and the other 328 pounds. They were fed, in both cases, exclusively on raw apples, sour and sweet promiscuously, until a short period before being butchered, and the pork is of the first quality. In August last he discontinued the milking of a cow, which he had designated for fattening and turned her into the summer pasture with his young stock. On the first of October he removed her to rowen feed, and commenced feeding with apples. The most she would have commanded in market at this time was 13 or 14 dollars. He kept her seven weeks, giving her night and morning as many apples as she would eat, which was just about a bushel a day. The thrift was such as to excite the particular notice of himself and hired man, and equal that of any animal on any kind of feed. At the expiration of the seven weeks he sold her; and to be still better able to know the result of his experiment, he rode four miles to see her slaughtered. A better beef is seldom found than this proved to be. He received \$28.30 for her, that is, \$14.30 gain for seven weeks or, allowing \$2.50 for pasturing, about two shillings a week, he received \$12.00 for the 50 bushels of apples, or 24 cents per bushel. Now these 50 bushels of apples converted into cider, would yield six barrels. These, in 1835 delivered at the distillery, would have commanded from 42 to 50 cents per barrel—say \$3 for the whole. In 1836, the same delivery at the distillery, would command from 75 to 80 cents; say however, \$6 for the whole. According to the last computation then, there is a gain of \$6 in \$12 in favor of feeding apples. He fed at the same time, and in the same manner, a two year old heifer, and with results more favorable, rather than less. Though not the largest of his herd, she weighed, on being slaughtered, 578 pounds. What farmer, who understands at all the article of profit and loss in the use of the products of his farm, and consults his pecuniary interests simply, will not be surprised to

hear that this gentleman has commenced operations for constructing a cellar under his barn, for the purpose of preserving his apples for feeding his stock during winter.

His orchards have produced 150 barrels of cider, and even more in a year which he has sold to the distiller for 50 cents a barrel, because he knew no more profitable manner of disposing of it. Now, the quantity of apples necessary to make 150 barrels of cider upon the above estimate, would, yield according to the results of his experiment in feeding, this year, \$300—making a difference of \$225, no trifle, surely, in the profits of one man's orchard; or, if you value the cider at \$1 per barrel, the difference is \$150.—*Silk Cultivist.*

[From the Norristown Herald and Free Press.]

CANADA THISTLE.

The Canada Thistle, which is so troublesome to the farmers of the northern states, is now found growing upon at least four farms within the townships of Plymouth and Whitemarsh, and it is reasonable to suppose that upon examination, it would be found in other parts of the country. This thistle is rather smaller and much more slender than the other species found here. The stalk being about a quarter (and always less than an half) inch in diameter, generally between one and two feet in height, the leaves are more clustered, puckered and prickly than any common species. It is perennial by its root, which extends downward about a foot, and then gives lateral shoots, from which suckers arise, forming new plants, which again extend in the same way. Upon a plantation in Plymouth, a patch about fifty feet square was found nearly covered with this thistle the whole of which the proprietor supposes to have originated from a single seed. The field was sown about five years ago with timothy seed, brought from New York state, where the repulsive weed is abundant. The thistles did not obtain any notice till last year, when they were observed, but not being supposed to be more hurtful than the common species, no effective means were used to destroy them, and they are now supposed to occupy twice the space they did at that time. The introduction of this plant should be matter of serious concern to our farmers and land holders, as a plantation upon which large quantities of these plants were produced, would probably not sell or rent for half the usual price for such property clear of them. Endeavors have been made in New York to obtain legislative enactments, requiring every person to destroy them upon his premises, and in default thereof to render it obligatory on certain officers to cause them to be destroyed upon the lands of such defaulters, and the cost of doing so to be charged to the owner of said lands.—Although the act was not passed, the asking for it is an evidence of the public feeling upon the subject. A few years ago a notice was in some of the county papers by a gentleman formerly a resident in New York state, now of Delaware county, strongly cautioning farmers and others against introducing timothy seed from New York or other places where this plant abounds, on account of the danger of introducing it in that way. This caution should be attended to by all who are engaged in procuring seeds for sale or use, and close attention should be given to destroy those

plants wherever they may be found in our country, and to prevent their further introduction and dissemination. There is great difficulty in destroying these plants where then have obtained possession of the soil, and much has been written upon the subject, to which I must refer those who are so unfortunate as to have occasion for that knowledge, noticing however, the fact, that ploughing has been found to be calculated rather to extend than to lessen the evil. I give the specific distinction from Eaton. "*Cnicus Arvensis*, Canada Thistle, purple flowers in June, plant perennial by the root, leaves sessile pinnatifid ciliate spinose—stem panicled, calyx ovate, mucronate scales broad lanceolate, close pressed, margin woolly."

A. W. C.

[From the Genesee Farmer.]

THE BOT FLY.

This is the name of an insect well known to farmers in its appearance, and its influence is not unfrequently felt in the destruction of that most useful and noble of animals the horse. Horses, oxen and sheep, have each a peculiar species of gad fly, their natural enemy, which deposits an egg on the hair of the horse, beneath the skin of the cow or ox, and in the nostril of the sheep or deer, and in these various ways the race is propagated and perpetuated. The horse fly is well known, from its turned up extremity of its body, its perseverance in depositing its eggs, or nits, as some call them, and the dread which the horse manifests of its approach or presence.

The history of the progress and transformation of the common bot fly, is simple and easily understood. The fly, deposits its eggs on the hair of the horse in such a situation that in licking himself more or less of them will come in contact with his tongue, the warmth and moisture instantly hatches them; they remain attached to the surface of the tongue until they are swallowed with the saliva and food into the stomach; here they pass the larva and chrysalis state, and when voided by the animal, are soon ready for the final transformation to the perfect insect.

Some farmers have doubted whether the egg could be hatched in this way; but all on the matter may be put at rest, by moistening the hand with spittle and passing it slowly over the matured egg, or by scraping them occasionally from those places most liable to be bit or licked by the animal, or by washing the legs at times with such substances as will destroy the nits without injuring the horse. This decoction of tobacco will do, as will the smoothing down the hair with a rag moistened with spirits of turpentine. In either case there is no necessity for a profuse application, as the egg only requires to be wet, and these are always near the outer extremity of the hairs. The months of August and September are those in which the bot fly is most active; and a little care and attention to his habits at this time, will prevent much injury and suffering to the horse, if not eventually his total loss.

Columbian Horticultural Society.—An adjourned meeting of this Society was held in the Aldermen's Room recently, pursuant to public notice. Some very beautiful dahlias were exhibited from the collections of Mr. Peirce and Mr. Hoppe. In the former, we noticed the Lord Liv-

pool, the Alba Fimbriata, the Bella Donna, Hiepp's King of the Yellows, Magician (a seedling raised in 1886, not yet fully developed,) the Justina, the Queen of Wirtemberg, and La Brillante. All these dahlias were in excellent order. Mr. Hoppe's bouquet of dahlias was much admired.

Dr. Gunnell sent three species of Cactus, which were also very beautiful and greatly admired: the Cactus Jenkensoni, Flagelliformis, and Speciosus.

A dish of fine large amber Cherries was sent by a lady; also a dish of Filberts of the last year's growth. Mr. J. A. Smith exhibited the following varieties of very fine Cherries: the Black Tartarean German Duke, or Mammoth Ox Heart, and Duke. Mr. J. F. Callan and Mr. Keller exhibited species of Raspberries of good flavor. There was also a specimen of ripe Currants from Callan. A good specimen of early Potatoes was exhibited by Mrs. Seaton. After the meeting had spent some time in reviewing the flowers, fruits and vegetables, on the table, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Columbian Horticultural Society.

President, NATHAN TOWSON.

1st Vice President, (for the city of Washington,) RICHARD S. COXE.

2d Vice President (for the county of Washington) ROBERT BARNARD.

3d Vice President (for Georgetown) ROBERT DICK.

Treasurer, J. F. CALLAN, in the place of W. Hewitt, Esq. resigned.

Corresponding Secretary, GEORGE WATTERSTON.

Recording Secretary, WILLIAM THOMPSON, in place of W. Hickey, Esq. resigned.

COUNCIL.

Agg, John	Kearney, James
Boyle, John	McWilliams, Alex.
Buist, Wm.	Rich, William
Cammack, Wm.	Riley, Joshua
Gunnol, J. S.	Seaton, W. W.
Gordon, W. A.	Shoemaker, George
Hall, D. A.	Smith, John A.
Jones, Thomas P.	Suter, Alexander

ON THE SYSTEMS OF CROPPING KITCHEN GARDENS ADOPTED BY THE BEST PRIVATE AND COMMERCIAL GARDENERS; WITH AN ATTEMPT TO REDUCE THEM TO FIXED PRINCIPLES.

The subject of cropping the ground in kitchen gardens embraces the preparation of the soil, the insertion of the seeds of plants, their after culture, the gathering of the crop, and system according to which one crop is made to succeed another. As the discussion of all these points, however, would involve the repetition of what is already well known to every gardener, the article now submitted to the reader, and for which his indulgence is entreated, is limited to what is properly called cropping, or succession of crops. Crops in kitchen gardens, are put in the ground according to three distinct plans or systems, which may be termed successional cropping, simultaneous cropping, and permanent cropping.

Successional Cropping, is that in which the ground is wholly occupied with one crop at one time, to be succeeded by another crop, also wholly of one kind: for example, onions to be followed by winter turnips, or potatoes to be followed by borecole.

Simultaneous Cropping, is that in which several crops are all coming forward in the ground at the same time: for example, onions, lettuce, and radishes, sown broadcast; or peas, potatoes, broccoli, or spinach, sown in rows.

Permanent Cropping, is where a crop remains on the ground several years; such as sea-kale, rhubarb, asparagus, strawberries, &c.

To these modes might be added, *mixed ligneous and herbaceous cropping*, such as growing herbaceous crops among gooseberries, currants, raspberries, and other fruit shrubs, and among fruit trees. The practice of growing culinary crops among fruit shrubs is, however, nearly exploded in the best gardens, on account of the injury done to the shrubs when they are young and small, by the roots and shade of the culinary crops, and of the injury done to the culinary crops, when the shrubs are grown up, by the shade and confinement which they produce. For no the same reasons, cropping between trees is by means desirable in small gardens, where the trees must necessarily be at no great distance from each other, but in the case of very large gardens, such as those of commercial gardeners, where trees are planted in close rows at 20, 30, or 40 yards apart, so as to shelter the ground, the cropping may be carried on in the space between rows of trees, on the principles which regulate successional, simultaneous, or permanent cropping, in ground where there are neither trees or shrubs.

The object to be attained by a system of cropping is that of procuring the greatest quantity and the best quality of the desired kind of produce, at the least possible expense of labor, time, and manure; and, in order that this object may be effectually obtained, there are certain principles which ought to be adopted as guides. The chief of these is to be derived from a knowledge of what specific benefit or injury every culinary plant does to the soil, with reference to any culinary plant. It ought to be known whether particular plants injure the soil by exhausting it of particular principles; or whether, as has been lately conjectured by De Condolle, and, as some think, proved, the soil is rendered unfit for growth of the same or any allied species, by excretions from the roots of plants; while the same excretions, acting in the way of manure, add to the fitness of the soil for the production of other species. The prevailing opinion, as every one knows, has long been, that plants exhaust the soil, generally, of vegetable food, particularly of that kind of food which is peculiar to the species growing on it for the time being. For example; both potatoes and onions exhaust the soil generally, while the potatoe deprives it of something which is necessary to insure the production of good crops of potatoes, and the onion of something which is necessary for the reproduction of large crops of onions. According to the theory of De Condolle, both crops exhaust the soil generally, and both render it unfit for the repetition of the particular kind of crop; but this injury according to his hypothesis, is not effected by depriving the soil of the particular kind of nutriment requisite for the particular kind of species; but by excreting into it substances particular to the species with which it has been cropped, which substances render it unfit for having these crops

repeated. Both these theories, or rather, perhaps, hypotheses, are attended with some difficulty in the case of plants which remain a great many years on the same soil; as, for example, perennial-rooted herbaceous plants and trees. The difficulty, however, is got over in both systems; by the first, or old theory, the annual dropping and decay of the foliage is said to supply at once general nourishment, and particular nourishment; and by the second, or new theory the same dropping of the leaves, by the general nourishment which it supplies, is said to neutralize the particular excretions. It must be confessed that it is not very obvious how general nourishment, dropped on the surface of the soil, can neutralize the excrementitious matter deposited many feet beneath the surface; as in the case of long rooted herbaceous plants, like the saintfoin, lucerne, &c.; and deep rooting trees, such as the oak, &c. Nevertheless, we find that plants will remain a longer period on the same soil than others, the roots of which never go to any great depth beneath the surface; such as the fibrous-rooted grasses, the strawberry, &c., and the pine and fur tribe. We mention these things to show that, though it is not yet determined which is the true theory, yet that the fact of plants injuring or diminishing the fertility of the soil, both generally and particularly, does not admit of a doubt.

In the absence of principles founded on which-ever of these hypotheses may be true, recourse is obliged to be had to rules drawn from the experience and observation of those who believe in the old theory. The rules, as adopted by the best gardeners, are as follows:

Crops of plants belonging to the same natural order or tribe, or to the natural order and tribe most nearly allied to them, should not follow each other. Thus, turnips should not follow any of the cabbage tribe, sea-kale, or horseradish.

Plants which draw their nourishment chiefly from the surface of the soil should not follow each other, but should alternate with those which draw their nourishment in great part from the subsoil. Hence, carrots and beets should not follow each other; nor onions and potatoes.

Plants which draw a great deal of nourishment from the soil should succeed, or be succeeded by, plants which draw less nourishment. Hence, a crop grown for its fruit, such as the pea; or for its roots or bulbs, such as the potato or the onion, should be followed by such as are grown solely for their leaves, such as the common borecole the celery, the lettuce, &c.

Plants which remain for several years on the soil, such as strawberries, rhubarb, asparagus, &c. should not be succeeded by other plants which remain a long time on the soil, but by crops of short duration; and the soil should be continued under such crops for as long a period as it remained under a permanent crop. Hence, in judiciously cropped gardens, the strawberry compartment is changed every three or four years, till it has gone the circuit of all the compartments; and asparagus beds, sea-kale, &c., are renewed on the same principles.

Plants, the produce of which is collected during summer, should be succeeded by those of which the produce is chiefly gathered in winter or spring. The object of this rule is, to prevent two active

and exhausting crops from following each other in succession.

Plants in gardens are sometimes allowed to ripen their seeds; in which case two seed bearing crops should not follow each other in succession.

These rules, and others of a like kind, apply generally to the three different systems for the succession of crops, and they are independent altogether of other rules or principles which may be drawn from the nature of the plants themselves; such as some requiring an extraordinary proportion of air, light, shade, moisture, &c.; or from the nature of the changes intended to be made on them by cultivation, such as blanching, succulency, magnitude &c. We shall now notice the different systems separately.

Successional Cropping.—The plants best calculated for this mode of cropping are such as require, during almost every period of their growth, the fullest exposure to the light and air; and as remain, also, a considerable time in the soil: these are, the turnip, the onions, the potato, the beet, the carrot, &c. If any of these crops are raised and brought forward under the shade of others, they will be materially injured both in quality and quantity; though, at the same time, while they are merely germinating shade will not injure them. Hence, successional cropping may be carried on in breadths of 20 feet or 30 feet, between rows of tall-growing articles, without injury; which approximates this manner of cropping to the simultaneous mode, which, wherever the soil is rich, is by far the most profitable.

The simultaneous mode of Cropping is founded on the principles, that most plants, when germinating and for some time afterwards, thrive best in the shade; and the tall-growing plants, which require to receive the light on each side, should be sown, or planted, at some distance from each other. Hence, tall-growing peas are sown in rows 10 feet or 12 feet apart; and between them are planted rows of the cabbage tribe; and, again, between these are sown rows of spinach, lettuce, or radishes, &c. Hence, also, beans are planted in the same rows which potatoes or cabbages, (an old practice in the cottage gardens of Scotland;) and so on. The great object in this kind of cropping is, to have crops on the ground, in different stages of growth; so that, the moment the soil and the surface are released from one crop, another may be in advanced state, and ready, as it were, to supply its place. For this purpose, whenever one crop is removed, its place ought to be instantly supplied by plants adapted for producing another crop of the proper nature to succeed it. For example, where rows of tall marrowfat peas have rows of broccoli between them, then, the moment the peas are removed, a trench for celery may be formed where each row of peas stood; and between the rows of broccoli, in the places where lettuce were produced early in the season, may be sown drills of winter spinach.—*London's London Gardeners' Magazine.*

[From the Genesee Farmer.]
"TURNIP TOWNSEND."

There are some men in every country weak and wicked enough to sneer at every thing that does not minister to the immediate gratification of the senses, however much it may tend to ameliorate and improve the great mass of mankind, or bring

fit their condition. In European countries, this class of men are found among the widings and parasites of courts, where, elated with temporary importance, they look with disdain upon men whose far-reaching but unobtrusive minds are engaged in benefiting their fellow men, instead of devoting themselves to the foolish fashions and luxurious tastes of the day. In this country, the same species of individuals, though perhaps more rarely, are to be found. They are most frequently discovered among the idle and junior classes of the professions—persons whose parents have obtained competence and wealth by labor, mechanical pursuits, manufactures, or trade, and who, having forgotten the honorable business of their fathers, are disposed to look with contempt on the producing classes. Such a feeling however does not exist in the mind of any well informed man, who is accustomed to view the relation between cause and effect, and who understands the influence which the various parts of the great social superstructure exercise upon each other.

Such was the unworthy feeling that produced the nickname placed at the head of this article. "Turnip Townsend," so called by the court fops of the reign of George the First, was a nobleman of sterling qualities of heart and mind, and who of course was unwilling to devote all his time to the ridiculous and paltry fooleries which engross the attention of so many. Lord Townsend accompanied the King in one of his visits to Germany, and while there was much struck with the fields devoted to the turnip culture in that country, a kind of farming at that time utterly unknown in England. As a food for cattle and sheep, as an enricher of ground, and as a preparative for grain crops, Townsend saw these roots were unrivalled; and making himself familiar with the processes of culture, on his return introduced the practice among his tenants, both by instruction and example. Entering with spirit into the undertaking, he found his efforts crowned with complete success, and from that date may be traced the introduction and spread of the turnip culture in England.

So devoted was Townsend to this new occupation of agriculture, that whenever his duties would permit, he used to hasten away from court to his farms, to encourage by his presence and directions the improvements he was endeavoring to introduce. Such a man could not be understood by the unfledged wits and fashionable butterflies that shine and flit their short lives in the atmosphere of a court, and as turneps formed the base of his attempted innovations in farming, he acquired the name of "Turnip Townsend," which he retained during his life. "If it was asked," says Colquhoun, in his admirable statistical, commercial, and agricultural researches, "who was the man in modern times who had rendered England the most signal service, no one acquainted with facts could hesitate to say, that it was the nobleman whom shallow courtiers nick-named in derision, 'Turnip Townsend.' In half a century the turnips spread over the three kingdoms, and their yearly value, at this day, is not inferior to the interest of the national debt." The rapid renovation, of Norfolk, where the turnips were first introduced, was astonishing; lands long considered as utterly worthless, were in a few years covered with heavy wheat, and the present annual value of

the turnip in that country alone is estimated at not less than fifteen millions sterling, or more than sixty millions of dollars.

[From the New England Farmer.]

POUDRETTE.

How we manage some things.

MR. EDITOR:—Eating and drinking and some other common, or at least occasional employments, may in these days of refinement, be considered somewhat vulgar. Still eating and some other kinds of business which cannot be done by proxy, are, occasionally, very necessary; and, since you request communications, I will tell you a little about how we manage some things. We are not remarkably fond of the suffocating stench, and poisonous effluvia, from putrid excrements, and as we wish to unite profit with comfort and cleanliness we take the following method.

We make our backhouse front towards the south. The seat is then placed on the north side so as not to be acted upon directly by the rays of a hot summer's sun.

We occasionally place a few cart loads of dirt near the north side of our backhouse.

The lower part of the covering of the north side of our backhouse from a little below the top of the seat downwards, is a horizontal door, so hung that we can turn it up and down at our leisure, and thus have free access to the parts below the seat, and can easily remove all offensive and putrid matters from the place, and we can also supply fresh dirt when we please. Lime with us is scarce and dear—and according to Sir Humphrey Davy, though quicklime removes the bad smell from putrid manures, and forms with them a valuable compost, yet the compost formed with putrid matters and quicklime, is less powerful as a manure than the compost formed with the same putrid matters with dirt or soil instead of lime.

We allow no vault for the retention of putrifying feces and the production of poisonous gasses to be made under our backhouse, but, instead of this we turn up the horizontal back door before mentioned, and throw a few shovel fulls of fresh and sweet dirt under the seat, and at suitable times we remove what has fallen under the seat, together with the dirt on which it fell.—This we throw into a heap and cover it well with some of the dirt which we had previously placed near by, and again we also throw fresh and sweet dirt under the seat.—Turn down the back door again, and all is sweet and pleasant about the backhouse, and this operation which occupies from two or three to six or eight minutes, we repeat as often as is necessary to prevent the bad smell which would otherwise be always arising from putrid excrements.

I said we like to unite profit, with comfort and cleanliness; and in this way with a little attention, and a little labor, we are delivered from these seeds of cholera, and yellow fever, and from the poisonous and suffocating fumes, which are frequently so annoying to those who are occasionally compelled to retire a while from public view. And with a family of six persons and a few loads of dirt we form from one to two cords (of 128 cubic feet each) of a very valuable compost manure, which if lightly ploughed in, produces powerful effects on corn or on English grain. If put into

corn or cabbage hills, it ought to be slightly covered with dirt before dropping the seed. Put into the hills and slightly covered with fine dirt before dropping the seed, I have seen nothing make cabbages grow like it.

It is of so volatile a nature that if spread and left on the top of the ground or on grass, we should expect a great part of its value would be lost.

If the droppings from the seat are allowed to remain a considerable time before they are removed and well buried, the compost will be liable to be infested with a kind of worms or maggots which sometimes attack the roots of the corn, cabbages, &c. Under these circumstances we have got rid of the worms and saved our plants by watering the cabbages with lime water, prepared by mixing six or eight quarts of quick lime with a barrel of water. But prevention is better than cure. And to prevent the attack of the worms, let the dropping from the seat be removed and well buried before the little flies and other foul feeders deposit their eggs in it. The eggs of the large flies, soon turn to flies, and in warm weather they fly away in a few days, and are not the cause of the mischief of which we have been speaking.

Now by making compost as above described, and using it judiciously, I should suppose that a family of six persons might not only have a great addition made to their cleanliness, their health, and their comfort, but might also have a yearly addition to their income of a barrel of flour. Surely this, in hard times, is a thing not to be despised. We certainly should not be willing to sell the compost we make in a year, in this way, for one barrel of flour, even if it have the most approved fancy brand which connoisseurs admire.

And the compost, if it contains a proper quantity of dirt is not a bad smelling manure after it has lain a few months.

Now then let us calculate a little. Massachusetts at this time, probably, contains six or seven hundred thousand inhabitants. Then let some course be taken, which would save to every six persons an additional barrel of flour yearly, and there would be a yearly saving of a hundred, thousand barrels of flour for Massachusetts, and probably about 50,000 barrels for Connecticut. And 150,000 barrels of flour at \$10 per barrel, would amount to one million five hundred thousand dollars!!! Surely this is an amount worth making some exertions for. At this rate the saving for 15,000,000 persons (the supposed population of these United States,) would be 2,500,000 barrels of flour, which at \$10 per barrel would amount to twenty-five million of dollars in one year!!!

But in cities this plan of making compost, with dirt, cannot be conveniently carried on into full effect for want of room.

In cities they may keep their backhouses sweet with lime; and may thus prepare a valuable manure.

Suppose then we follow the plan of making compost with dirt, (as before described) only in the country, and instead of 150,000 barrels of flour have only 100,000 barrels for Massachusetts and Connecticut, this at \$10 per barrel would amount to one million of dollars! And this in hard times would be no very small amount. And if one

million of dollars might be saved annually in Massachusetts and Connecticut, 16 or 17 millions of dollars might be annually saved in the whole of these United States by the same means!

When the article in question is dropped promiscuously on the surface of the ground besides being odious to the sight and the smell it is of so volatile a nature, that almost the whole of its fertilizing virtues are lost to the soil.

And now Mr. Editor, if any persons rather than to keep things about them clean and wholesome, are still determined to regale their olfactorys with the poisonous fumes of putrid privies, at the cost of feeding upon musty wheat and rye, imported at great expense from Russia and Germany, I suppose that in this land of liberty we must allow them the privilege of doing so, although by so doing the nation is drained of a great amount of its gold and treasure. Yet we should greatly prefer seeing a practical attention given to the directions of that great teacher, who told his disciples to "Let nothing be lost!"

Yours, respectfully, H.

E. H. Conn. June 28th, 1837.

DON'T GIVE YOUR CHICKENS SALT.

A correspondent says in a letter—"The fatal effects of mixing salt, in any considerable quantities with food intended for chickens, or which they can eat, received a singular illustration on the farm of a friend a few days since. As an inducement to his horse to eat a handful or two of salt, he mixed it with a quart or two of meal, and fed it to the animal. The horse refused the mixture, and it was left where it was found by the chickens, which to the number of forty-five or fifty soon caused its disappearance. Within twenty-four hours every one that eat of the meal died, and the greater part did not live half that time. There is an old saying among poulterers, that 'salt is health to a gosling, but death to a chicken,' and the foregoing result would seem to prove that, like other old saws, it contains some truth."

CLIME'S COMBINED PLOUGH.

The subscriber having purchased the right for Maryland, with the exception of Harford and Cecil counties, to sell patent rights for, and make and vend, the above ploughs, takes pleasure in informing the agricultural public and mechanics, generally, that he is prepared either to sell patent rights for counties or districts, in Maryland, (those counties excepted) or to supply all orders for said ploughs from adjoining states.

The above plough is eminently calculated for ploughing in small grain, for the cultivation of corn, potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and in fine for all row culture, as well as for turning up stubble in light soils. The public may form an idea of the superiority of this implement for the above purposes, when the undersigned states, that with the same propelling force, it is competent to do as much work again, as any other plough now in use. In corn culture owing to its peculiar construction, it not only turns under the grass and weeds, but hills the corn at the same time, thus dispensing with the trouble, labor and expense of hoes. Nor is it less important in its manner of doing its work, so far as time and labor are concerned, as it lays its furrow with such accuracy, and so completely covers the superincumbent vegetable substances, as to ensure its speedy and effectual decomposition, thus preventing the re-vegetation of the matter turned under. In places where labor is high, this plough will of course be appreciated, as it effects a saving of 50 per cent., doing double work,—a thing worthy of farmers consideration. In these times.

J. T. DURING,

at J. T. Durdin & Co's. fronting Grant and Elliott-sts. in the rear of Mr. Adam Kyle's Grocery, Pratt-st-wharf



MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

Robert Sinclair, jr. & Co.

Light near Pratt street Wharf, offers for sale,

CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTER, adapted to horse or manual power. These boxes are so constructed as to be capable of cutting cornstalks and fodder, tangled hay, &c. with great despatch; Thus enabling the farmer to realize a profit by feeding to his cattle his corn-stalks, which would otherwise in a great measure be lost. As regards quality and effect, these machines now stand A No. 1, no cutting machine having been introduced to the public equal in power.

The Size and Price are as follows, viz.

11 inch Boxes,	\$30,	extra Knives for do. per sett	\$4,
14 " "	\$45,	" "	\$5,
20 " "	\$75,	" "	\$8,

CORN SHELLERS—hand machines \$20, horse do. \$40. 1500 PLOUGHS, of various sizes and patterns, among which are the SOUTHERN PLUSHING and CULTIVATING PLOUGHS; also SIDE HILL PLOUGHS, DOUBLE MOULD BEARD PLOUGHS, &c. Prices 4, 6, & \$15 each.

CULTIVATORS for CORN, COTTON and TOBACCO. Prices from 5 a 6 50 each.

COTTON GINS, made to order at 50 a \$150, each.

DRILL and SOWING MACHINES at 6, 20 a \$100 each.

FARMING and HARVEST TOOLS of every description, FANCY and COMMON GARDEN TOOLS, OX YOKES and BOWS, GRUBBING HOES, BRIAR HOOKS, CAST-IRON AXES, &c.

SEED DEPARTMENT.

In this department is constantly kept for sale, SEED GRAIN and other FIELD SEEDS, SEED POTATOES, and an extensive assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, selected from the most respectable European Seed marts and from our SEED GARDENS near this city.

TREES AND PLANTS.

Supplied from R. Sinclair, Senr's extensive NURSERY in the vicinity of this city, where TREES of good size can be procured and warranted to produce as represented.

Orders from persons residing at a distance will be promptly and carefully attended to when the cash is remitted by letter or satisfactory reference furnished.

IMPORTANT SALE OF IMPORTED SHORT HORNED CATTLE AT PHILADELPHIA.

On TUESDAY, 12th Sept. 1837, at 11 o'clock in the morning, will be sold at public sale by catalogue, at Powelton, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia,

33 HEAD of Mr. Whitaker's improved short horned CATTLE, viz. 18 COWS and 15 BULLS.

These cattle were shipped from England at the suggestion of Col John Hare Powel, when he examined Mr. Whitaker's stock in September last, and are well worthy of attention.

M. THOMAS & SON, Aucr.

Philadelphia, Aug. 1837.

A catalogue with the pedigrees, &c. may be seen at the office of the Farmer and Gardener.

At the same time will be sold a thorough bred SPANISH JACK, imported from Spain in 1836. Also a three year old Jack, and four very superior Jennets.

an 22

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A JENNET FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale a JENNET of good shape and unexceptionable pedigree. She is 12 years old, and warranted sound. As her owner is desirous of selling her a bargain will be given in her. Applications made in writing must be post paid, to EDW. P. ROBERTS, Baltimore, Md.

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BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every 30 days

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel.	1 95	
CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100lbs	6 50	7 50
CORN, yellow.....	bushel	93	95
White,.....	"		102
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound	11	
North Carolina,.....	"		
Upland,.....	"	10	12
Louisiana — Alabama.....	"		13 1/2
FEATHERS,.....	pound.	50	
FLAXSEED,.....	bushel.	1 37	1 50
FLOUR & WHEAT—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	10 50	11 50
Do. do. baker's.....	"		
Superior, st. from stores	"	8 75	9 00
" wagon price,.....	"	8 25	
City Mills, super.....	"	8 00	8 25
" extra.....	"	8 50	
Susquehanna,.....	"	9 37	
Rye,.....	"	5 75	6 00
Kilo-dried Meal, in hhds.	bhd.	34 00	
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 50	
GRASS SEEDS, wholes. red Clover,	bushel.	7 50	
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 50	4 00
Orchard,.....	"	2 00	2 50
Tall meadow Oat,.....	"		2 75
Herds, or red top,.....	"	75	1 00
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton.	12 00	15 00
Hemp, country, dew rotted,.....	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,.....	"	7	8
Hogs, on the hoof,.....	100lb.	6 75	6 87
Slaughtered,.....	"		
Horse—first sort,.....	pound.	9	
second,.....	"	7	
refuse,.....	"	5	
LINE,.....	bushel.	32	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,.....	"	36	
PEAS, red eye,.....	bushel.		
Black eye,.....	"	87	1 00
Lady,.....	"	1 00	
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	3 87	
Ground,.....	barrel.	1 62	
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel.		
RAIS,.....	pound.	3	4
RYE,.....	bushel.	70	75
Susquehanna,.....	"		none
Tobacco, crop, common,.....	100 lbs	2 50	3 50
" brown and red,.....	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,.....	"	8 00	10 00
" wrapery, suitable	"		
for segars,.....	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,.....	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,.....	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,.....	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality, ..	"		
" ground leaf,.....	"		
Virginia,.....	"	4 50	9 00
Rappahannock,.....	"		
Kentucky,.....	"	4 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel.	1 75	1 80
Red, best.....	"	1 60	1 65
Maryland inferior	"	1 10	1 55
Whiskey, 1st pf. in bbls.....	gallon.	34	35
" in hhds.....	"		33
" wagon price,.....	"		30
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh, ..	100 lbs	1 75	
To Wheeling,.....	"	2 00	
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces, ..	pound.	40 to 50	20 22
Full Merino,.....	"	35	40 18 20
Three fourths Merino,.....	"	30	35 18 20
One half do.....	"	25	30 18 20
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	25	30 18 20
Pulled,.....	"	28	30 18 20

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has from 25,000, to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees now growing at his residence, with roots of 1, 2, and 3 years old, which will be ready for sale this fall, and which he will sell on moderate terms.

Baltimore, Md.

EDWARD F. ROBERTS.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER	FROM	TO
APPLES,.....	barrel.		
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured....	pound.		13 1/2
Shoulders,..... do.....	"		11
Middlings,..... do.....	"	do	do
Assorted, country,.....	"	10	10 1/2
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	25
Roll,.....	"		
CIDER,.....	barrel.		
CALVES, three to six weeks old....	each.	5 00	6 00
Cows, new milk,.....	"	25 00	40 00
Dry,.....	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lb.	2 00	2 06
CHOY RYE,.....	"		1 75
Eggs,.....	dozen.	18	
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,.....	barrel.	6 75	
No. 2,.....	"	6 50	
Herrings, salted, No. 1,.....	"	2 75	2 87
Mackerel, No. 1, ——— No. 2.....	"	9 00	10 00
No. 3.....	"	4 75	
Cod, salted,.....	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,.....	pound.	9	10

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

	VIRGINIA.
U. S. Bank,..... par	Farmers Bank of Virgin. 2
Branch at Baltimore,..... do	Bank of Virginia,..... do
Other Branches,..... do	Branch at Fredericksburg do
MARYLAND.	Petersburg,..... do
Banks in Baltimore,..... par	Norfolk,..... do
Hagerstown,..... ja	Winchester,..... do
Frederick,..... do	Lynchburg,..... 2 1/2
Westminster,..... do	Danville,..... do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	Bank of the Valley,..... 2
Do. payable at Easton,..... 1	Branch at Romney,..... 2 1/2
Salisbury,..... 2 per ct. dis.	Do. Charles town,..... 2
Cumberland,..... 3	Do. Leesburg,..... 2
Millington,..... do	Wheeling Banks,..... 4
DISTRICT.	Ohio Banks, generally 6 1/2
Washington,.....	New Jersey Banks gen. 5
Georgetown,..... Banks, ip.c.	New York City,..... 1
Alexandria,.....	New York State,..... 3 1/2
PENNSYLVANIA.	Massachusetts,..... 3 1/2
Philadelphia,..... ja	Connecticut,..... 3 1/2
Chambersburg,..... do	New Hampshire,..... 3 1/2
Gettysburg,..... do	Maine,..... 3 1/2
Pittsburg,..... 3 1/2	Rhode Island,..... 3 1/2
York,..... 1	North Carolina,..... 6
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 4	South Carolina,..... 8 1/2
Delaware (under \$5)..... 6	Georgia,..... do
Do. (over \$5)..... 2	New Orleans,..... 15
Michigan Banks,..... 10	
Canadian do..... 10	

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